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New-Dork Daily Cribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1896.

TWENTY EIGHT PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Consul-General Lee arrived in Hayana and resumed his official duties.
Colonels White and Grey, two of Dr. Jameson's associates in the Transvaal raid, were released from Holloway Jail, their terms of imprisonment having expired.—The present prisonment having expired. The present holiday season in Berlin is said to be the worst for tradespeople and workmen known in many

DOMESTIC.—Major McKinley, it is understood, will take determined steps to secure the
early passage of a tariff bill through Congress
after his inauguration. — The story that the
European Powers have warned the United
States against interference in Cuba is discredited in Washington. — Directors of the
failed National Bank of Illinois held a conference with Controller Eckels in Washington.

— Frederick P. Morris, whom Governorelect Black had selected for Paymaster-General,
has retired, and it is said that Warren M.
Heally, of this city, will get the place.

E. J. Phelps sustains Secretary Olney in the
view that recognition of Cuban independence
is an Executive, not a legislative, function.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—District-Attorney DOMESTIC .- Major McKinley, it is under

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-District-Attorne CITY AND SUBURBAN.—District-Attorney Olcott announced the appointment of David Mitchell. J. A. Welch. Alfred Lauterbach and Lucas L. Van Allen as assistants. — Señor José Andrade, Venezuelan Minister to the United States, and James J. Storrow of Boston, counsel to the Venezuelan Government, arrived from Caracas and proceeded to Washington. — Max Becker, who was recently released from an insane asylum, fatally shot himself and wife in their rooms at Eighty-fourthell, and Second-ave. — Edward Payson Weston, the famous pedestrian, finished his twenty-four hours' walk, covering 103 miles and 2 laps. — The Commercial Travellers' Fair at Madison Square Garden was closed.

THE WEATHER.—Forecast for to-day: Fair and colder. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 35 degrees; lowest, 23; average, 30%.

The Tribune to-day consists of Three Parts, containing twenty-eight pages, and, in addition, "Twinkles," a colored pictorial weekly of sixteen pages. See tha your newsdealer supplies you with a complete copy.

THE MAYOR IN THE NEW CHARTER.

If municipal consolidation shall become an acjust submitted to the judgment of the Commission and the people, the Mayoralty of New-York will be an office of enormous power and great distinction. That is perhaps the first thought which is naturally suggested by the published summary of the special committee's labors; but of the studious consideration, here and at Albany, which the committee earnestly invokes shall be given in good faith to this proposed scheme of government for Greater New-York some of its other features will probably cause more debate and encounter stronger opposition. It is generally acknowledged, we believe, that on the whole it is advantageous to invest the Chief Executive with such a degree of authority as to make him responsible in fact as well as in theory for the administration over which he presides, to identify him completely with the results of it, whether they are good or bad, and thus to encourage watchfulness for the common welfare by enabling the people to assign praise and blame easily and justly.

In this country every civil government must be based upon the assumption that the people | starying men in devoting their spare funds to have to use the roads, not merely for pleasure are fit to rule themselves. Any other basis would be illogical and intrinsically absurd. And the bestowal of autocratic powers upon the Mayor is not inconsistent with this principle, but in perfect accordance with it; for the supposition is that the people are sagacious enough to choose a suitable instrument to execute their will, and to correct an occasional mistake at the earliest opportunity. In this case they will resume full responsibility for their own wellbeing every two years, and if there is an undue degree of danger in such a delegation of power, then popular government is unduly dangerous. That provision of the proposed charter which relates to the Mayoralty is founded upon the contrary assumption, and we believe that it will sustain the scrutiny to which it is about to be subjected.

EUROPEAN INTEREST IN CUBA.

Despite the eminent respectability of its os tensible authorship, the latest story about European interest in the Cuban question must be equal suffrage for women. It is signed by the enactment was only defective because it went taken with a somewhat larger allowance of sait Governor and Governor-elect, two ex-Governors, too far, and not because it did not go far than is contained in all the waters of the Spanish Main. The intimation is that Great Britain, France, Austria-Hungary and Germany, if the Court of Appeals and of the District Court, cause the Constitution does not permit the renot also some other Powers, are inclined to resent, perhaps to resist, any action of the United States looking to recognition of Cuba or intervention in its behalf, and that they have expressed that inclination to the Government at Washington in friendly but unmistakable terms. The story "hath an ancient and a fishlike smell." It is not at all new. One exactly like it was put forth some months ago and was found to have | "fifty of the most highly representative names no basis in truth. There appears no good reason for reckoning this revamping of it a bit more credible. Inseed, it has within itself inherent elements of neprobability so great as to rule "testimony in behalf of any public measure."

it outside the pale that Europe is disquieted by the aggressive tone the false rumors in circulation in other States of the Senate resolutions on Cuba. Doubtless those resolutions have somewhat stirred up the fairs in Colorado, the prevailing poverty, dis-Spanish people. That they have provoked the tress and starvation, the general dissatisfaction them of that liberty Governments of other Powers to serious action s simply inconceivable, for the reason that their very existence is not officially known to those universal hunger for east wind, are due to wom-Governments, European Chancelleries do not an suffrage, it must be said that this remark- themselves not to sell at less than a fixed

They judge the policy of this Government from the representations made by the State Department. They could not, with dignity and consistency, take any cognizance of Congressional action until it was authoritatively reported to them by the President or Secretary of State. Now the utterances and attitude of the Executive on Cuba are, and have all along been, such as could not disturb the susceptibilities of any European Power. Those Powers have, therefore, no perceptible basis for any such representations as are now imputed to them,

Moreover, the whole record of this Government in regard to the Spanish and other European colonies in the West It dies has been such as to disarm suspicion and to make gratuitous and groundless any protests against American aggression there. No attempt has been made to selze any of those islands, or even to seduce them from their old allegiance. Offers of purchase have now and then been made, in straightforward and honorable manner, but nothing more. In the case of Cuba the offer was resented by Spain, and thereupon was dropped at least is chivalrous. It is proof and demonby this country and never again taken up. In stration that the average man in Colorado is in merly competing establishments, but to the the case of the Danish islands care was taken to ascertain the sentiment of the inhabitants. and not until it was found that they, as well as the Danish Government, were in favor of a transfer to the United States was any definite treaty-making entered upon. Temptations to selze some of the West Indies have not been lacking, but they have been steadfastly resisted. And since the Monroe Doctrine has been so much discussed of late, and has been regarded by some as a menace to European possessions in America, it is well to remember that it explicitly declares: "With the existing colonies or depen-"dencies of any European Power we have not "interfered, and shall not interfere."

That declaration has been repeated many times since Mr. Monroe first made it. "It was not proposed," said Mr. Clay, in 1826, "to disturb pre-existing European colonies already "established in America." "Existing rights of every European nation," said President Polk, in 1845, "should be respected." Mr. Calhoun was a member of the Monroe Cabinet when the Doc trine was promulgated. Speaking afterward in the Senate, in elucidation of the Doctrine, he said, in 1848; "So long as Cuba remains in the "hands of Spain, a friendly Power, it should continue to be the policy of all Administrations "to let Cuba remain there." "This policy." said Secretary Fish, in 1870, speaking of the Monroe Doctrine, "is not a policy of aggression. It "does not contemplate forcible intervention in "any legitimate contest" Referring directly to Cuba, Secretary Adams said, in 1823: "countenance has been given by us to any pro-"jected plan of separation from Spain which "may have been formed in the island." Secretary Clay added, in 1825, that "the United States "desired no change in the political condition of "Cuba," "Nothing," said Secretary Marcy, in 1853, "will be done on our part to disturb its (Cuba's) present connection with Spain." "The United States," said President Grant, in 1869 have no disposition to interfere with the exist-"ing relations of Spain to her colonial posses "slons," The most recent utterances of the Executive have been of similar purport. In the face of such a policy, consistently adhered to any European Government dreams of "warning" the United States, or of expressing feelings of uneasiness at "encroachments" which never have been made nor threatened, but have been emphatically and authoritatively disavowed.

THE WOMEN NOT TO BLAME.

They seem to be having a beap of trouble in that he would wade in blood to his horse's bri- sloughs which men in grim irony call highways. dle if the country refused to adopt his and Colorado's system of finance Before the country and started for Cuba-if reports be true-where of Cuban wrongs and Destroyer of Spain. election, as was chronicled in The Tribune a few days ago, there being no cessation, but men, famous as friends of the oppressed and the age. needy, who fed the famishing to fulness. One of them proposed to bury half a dozen members of the City Council in Cherry Creek; the other to take up arms against everybody who refused have not heard which plan was adopted, if either, but the bare propositions were a great help to

stitutions "have been circulated in other States," In consequence of this, as we are informed, "the both the United States Senators, the Congressmen, all the Justices of the Supreme Court, of the Attorney-General, all the State officers, the striction which it attempts. Mayor and Sheriff of Denver, the presidents of the University of Colorado and of Colorado College, eminent doctors of divinity, and by the Every manufacturer and trader has his indiwomen holding official positions in the State vidual right to sell or not to sell. If he sees government and in the Women's Club. The dispatch from which we gather these extremely interesting particulars adds that "upward of of the State are attached to this declaration. "and it is believed that there has never before been published in any State such a body of And it does, indeed, seem quite remarkable. If, The whole stery reads, of course, upon the idea as we infer from the statement in the circular, are to the effect that the untoward state of afwith the rest of the world and the disposition to take up arms against it, together with the

the hungry.

ly possible that they have been confined to Colorado, and not been current in other States. This seems the more likely from the fact that other States have not been giving much time since the election to discussing the condition, prospects or institutions of Colorado. That discussion has been pretty much confined to the State itself. It may also be said that, if continued in a proper spirit of self-examination, it cannot fail to be productive in the end of wholesome results.

That something is the matter with Colorado s only too evident to the most casual oilserver. At the same time it may be remarked, as an encouraging sign, that citizens of great eminence unite in the declaration that the women are not to blame for it; in which declaration some of the women themselves cordially coincide. This sex very far in advance of Adam, who, when called to account for his sin, meanly pleaded that the woman tempted him. The men of Colorado stand up with courage and magnanimity and absolve the women, though they do not yet go so far as to take all the blame in express terms upon themselves. And now the question recurs, What, really, is the matter with Colorado, and who is to blame for it?" A frank and free discussion of that question would do lots of good in that State. But it should be free from cuss words and threats directed toward all creation outside of Colorado.

ROADS IN SEASON.

Each season, an old hymn reminds us, has its are suddenly and greatly diminished. own disease. That is beyond all question true of those rural neighborhoods in which the move ment for good roads has not become potent and effective. The old happy-go-lucky highways are always bad, but with a different kind of badness for each season. At what time they are worst is a question to be decided by individual taste. Last spring, when the frost was coming out of the ground and sticky mud was more than half hub-deep, some thought they were at their worst estate. Others reckoned them worse in midsummer, when they were beds of impalpable red or yellow dust from one to several inches deep, interspersed with blg pebbles and cobblestones Again there are those who reckon the fall or the winter the worst time of all, and, indeed, not

without much cause. Many weeks ago the trouble began. Autumnal rains soaked the soil and made the roads drag wheels through, and that became and remained cut and crossent into all manner of ruts. Then a cold "snap" came, and the mud was frozen almost as hard as stone, and the roads presented surfaces which for roughness were unparalleled and indescribable. Driving over them, even at walking pace, was a torture compared with which travel on a corduroy road is pleasure and on a cobble-paved street a sybaritic luxury. After days of such agony for horses and drivers, and inestimable wear and tear on vehicles, the most travelled roads began to be worn down fairly smooth. Then came a thaw, and mud again, and ruts, and the roads were soon as rough as before, and so remained until the next freeze hardened them into the likeness of volcanic scoriae. And when at last the snow came the roads beneath it were so rough that sleighing was wellnigh impossible The runners cut through to the ruts and "hubs" Colorado. It is apparently a continuation of and hummocks, and the sleigh joited worse than that which began three or four years ago, when ever did springless car on "rocky road to Dub-Mr. Davis H. Waite, the statesman who was lin." So it will go on all winter, until the vernal at that time presiding over the destinies of the thaw comes, and the frost breaks up, and the State with fluency and copiousness, declared very bottom seems to fall out of the wretched

Really, one would think that with such varied yet incessant object-lessons before them, men had an opportunity to vote on the question Walte | would learn to serve their own best interests by went out of office, so that when it did finally | constructing decent roads. Yet too generally omplished fact under the terms of the charter reject his theories he was not in a position to they do not. One says it would cost too much. earry his sanguinary purpose into effect. But | ignoring the patent fact that it would really rehe did the next best thing; he enlisted 500 men | duce taxes and save money. Another wants "the State" to do it, unmindful that he and his he will presently be heard from as the Avenger | neighbors and his village are integral parts of "the State." A third wants to postpone the Meantime Colorado has been standing firm for undertaking until the village is incorporated, her own peculiar system of finance and demand- though as a matter of fact this very neglect of ng that all the world adopt it as the source of the roads is one of the strongest reasons why prosperity, the means of happiness and the road | the place is unfit for and unworthy of incorpora o wealth, Senator Teller talking earnestly about tion. Still another is unwilling to spend money it through his tears, while other statesmen talked for the benefit of bieyele riders and the chy more confidently through their hats. Since the folks who come out for just a little while in summer with their fancy turnouts, the fact be ing, of course, that the farmers and permanen rather an aggravation, of the trouble, 4,000 clif- residents of the villages themselves use the zens of Denver, reported to be either starving roads, and suffer from their badness, and would or on the verge of starvation, "chipped in" and be benefited by their improvement, ten times hired a hall for the purposes of consultation upon | more than all others put together., The bicyclists measures of relief. When it is considered how can make their runs in other directions where great the temptation is for men in a starving | the roads are good. The "city folks," with light condition to fool away their money on rum in pleasure carriages and little-worked horses, can the endeavor to drown their sorrows in the endure poor roads with comparative indifferbowl, the prudence and self-denial of these 4,000 ence. But the people who live right there, and hiring a hall in which to feed the famishing but for work and business, every day the year with mouth-filling and substantial east wind round, they are those who suffer most from bad cannot be too highly praised. Yet it was ther- roads, and who would get most good from good oughly characteristic of the practical business | roads. That any one of them should for a mo sense of Colorado. That meeting, it will be re- ment fail to perceive that fact and to act upon membered, was addressed by two local clergy- it is one of the incomprehensible mysteries of

DEALING WITH TRUSTS.

There is no competent member of Congress who does not realize the grave difficulty of to accept the Colorado system of finance. We dealing with trusts. The popular feeling de mands something which as yet legislators have not been able to accomplish. It is essential here to observe that they have not been able, The present trouble grows out of the fact that | not that they have not seriously desired to solve "false rumors" concerning Colorado and her in- the problem. Thousands have said that the Sherman Anti-trust act was so framed that it could not be enforced. But a recent decision leading men of Colorado, irrespective of party." of the Supreme Court, to which ex-Attorneyunited in a circular in which they testify, "as | General Miller called attention in an interview lovers of truth and justice," to the value of published on Tuesday, shows that this same enough. The Court decides that in the case of the Sugar Trust the law cannot be enforced be-

When men think about the business impartially the constitutional difficulty appears large. fit to agree with others that he will not sell below a certain price, what power is there to deprive him of his freedom? Or if he chooses to agree that he will not produce more than a stipulated quantity of any product in any month or year, has either a State or the United States any power to compel him to manufacture more? The root of all difficulty is that the trust is at bottom a voluntary agreement of individuals, who, as individuals, are entirely free to sell much or nothing, to manufacture much or nothing, and to charge a high price or a low price, just as they please. The trouble is to find ground for depriving

It has been the basis of most legislation hitherto that the consumer is wronged and robbed if producers of a particular article agree among deal with our Congress, but with the Executive, able body of testimony to the value of equal price. But it is extremely difficult to show

the sentiment of Colorado citizens themselves cheaper products from a combination than he on that subject. We have to confess that these could get from separate and competing profalse rumors had not reached our ears until the ducers. "The consumer" here must mean all fortress of Kassala situated at several days' publication of the circular alluded to. It is bare- | consumers as a body, and not some few, fa- march from the coast, but likewise the port of vored by locality or other circumstances, who Massowah. Both originally belonged to Egypt, can take instant advantage of any local com- but on the evacuation by the latter of the Soupetition. It has not yet been proved that com- dan twelve years ago they were turned over to lower rates, all consumers considered, than the tirely unrestricted.

lie prosperity. It often finds itself obliged to cover Kassala, as well as Massowah, both of suppress production by part of the establishpression of prices. This the combination does and high official position, irrespective of party, by taxing the concerns which are permitted to tion of these two places by troops detailed from work and paying the tothers for remaining India for that purpose, idle. The tax thus paid is taken from consumers, and it does not go to the workingmen who might have been employed in the forpoint of politeness and deference to the other lowners of the plants which they consent to keep idle. It may be granted that they have an indefeasible right to operate or not to operate. as they may choose, but they have not an indefeasible right to throw multitudes of working men and women out of employment by a conspiracy against workingmen and consumers. It may be granted, also, that the concerns which continue production have a right to tax themselves for the purpose of removing competition which would lessen their profits. But they have not a right to take from the consumers a certain sum for the express purpose of depriving laborers of employment. When any competent statesman attacks the trusts on who owe allegiance to Queen Victoria her tolthat ground, and on that ground only, he may eration of an Abyssinian occupation of Mas-

THE STATE OF BULGARIA.

While other and perhaps greater matters in the Balkan States absorb attention, the inter- that from time immemorial every nerve has ests of Bulgaria must not be altogether overlooked, especially in this country, which is so afterward by Egypt, to prevent the Abyssinlargely responsible for the very existence of that Principality, and especially, too, since af- Were the latter now to pass into the control of fairs there give promise of being in the immediate future certainly interesting and prob- out the world might feel convinced that the ably important to the general welfare of Eu- doom of their Church was at hand, and an inrope. A new Sobranje has just been elected, in surrection of the 80,000,000 of Mahometans in which the Government has an overwhelming India might ensue, throwing into the shade majority. The entire Opposition numbers less than one-fourth of the House, and even that small minority is divided into four factions, bitterly hostile to each other to wit, Zankoffists, Stambuloffists, Radoslavoffists and Unionists. pasty, with a deep, stiff mud that was hard to There is little doubt, therefore, that M. Stoiloff will remain Prime Minister for some time to come. It will be remembered that the late Sobranje was elected in 1894, and that the Government strove to make it a body favorable to reconciliation with Russia. Bulgarian Governments have a habit of influencing elections much as they please. But that time the Government succeeded in forming a majority only through a coalition with the Zankoffists, who are extreme Russophiles, and the Unionists of Southern Bulgaria, as Eastern Rumelia is now called, who are very moderate Russophiles. It was not easy to hold these factions together, and some weeks ago an open rupture occurred. The Zankoffists seceded and turned against the Government because the latter would not pardon, recall and reinstate in full rank all the cutthroat army officers who kidnapped Prince Alexander. us may take when the Nicaragua Canal is com-Thereupon M. Stoiloff dissolved the Sobranje and ordered a new election, with the result al-

eady stated. What will he do with the power he now enjoys? Well, he has already, it is announced, agreed to let the kidnappers of Alexander come back and resume full rank in the army, all except the three leaders, who may return, but not garia, has resigned his place as Minister for free. War, and widespread discontent is expressed among the people. Next, it is reported that the Constitution will be revised so as to increase greatly the prerogatives of the Prince, and correspondingly to lessen the rights of the people, this seems almost incredible-to repay to the Russellville which shot down one malefactor Prince's mother, Princess Clementine, some and hanged two others upheld that cherished are the peers, and in spiritual life and consecration \$600,000 which she spent in intriguing for the reconciliation with Russia. In former years, it will be remembered, Princess Clementine paid all of her son's household expenses-indeed, his whole income-out of her own enermous fortune. releasing Bulgarian taxpayers from that charge, and thus greatly enhancing his popularity. A arouse far different sentiments among the people. If in addition the French scheme for control of Turkish finances is adopted, and Bulgaria is required to pay her proportion of the Turkish debt, according to the Treaty of Berlin, there will be a financial crisis which may cause a

revolution. For the finances of Bulgaria are even now in bad shape. The Budget of 1894 showed a defiit of over \$10,000,000, which was covered by arbitrary sequestration of funds raised by a loan for other purposes. Then a new loan of \$21,000,000 was issued. Since that time deficits have been the order of the day, and further loans, until now it is doubtful whether the State will be able to keep the interest on its debts paid up. Prince Ferdinand has recently been travelling in Europe, in quest, it is said, of financial aid, but his journeyings have been fruitless. He passed through Vienna without receiving the slightest recognition from the Kaiser or any member of the Court or Government, although the Kaiser had just been cordially entertaining King Alexander of Servia, and before that had himself been the guest of King Charles of Rumania. Added to the fact that he was not invited to attend the ceremonies at the opening of the Iron Gates, this ignoring of Ferdinand seems significant, if not ominous. He is reckoned to have east in his lot with Russia, while his neighbors have allied themselves with Austria-Hungary. As Bulgaria is territorially isolated from Russia, and as Russia does not seem inclined to give it any financial aid in its distress, the outlook for the peace and prosperity of the Principality cannot be regarded as prom-

AV ANGLO-ABYSSINIAN WAR POSSIBLE. As the Italians have practically decided to abandon their remaining possessions on the shores of the Red Sea-the Duke of Sermoneta, formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs, having obtained the signature of more than half of the members of the Chamber of Deputies to a petition demanding the evacuation of the socalled colony of Erythrea-the question naturally arises as to whom the Port of Massowah is to belong. According to the terms of the treaty of peace just concluded between the Negus and King Humbert, and which defines the very restricted boundaries of Erythrea, it is expressly stipulated that should Italy decide upon relinquishing any of her present holdings on the Red Sea coast Emperor Menelek would have the sole right of occupying the territory thus abandoned. At the time when this agreement was negotiated the Italian plenipotentiaries

suffrage for women is conclusive at least as to that the consumer does not in the long run get | apparently forgot that their government was arbitration. Liberia in the interval scuttling binations do not, as a general rule, sell at Italy by England, to prevent them from falling into the hands either of the Dervishes or of the individuals composing the combination would Negus, on the understanding that if for one charge, all consumers considered, if left en- reason or another King Humbert was unable to retain them they should be restored to Egypt But there is one point of view from which or England. Now that the Anglo-Egyptian Govthe combination, whether technically a trust erpment is taking steps to resume possession or not, may, and frequently does, attack pub- of the Soudan, it is likewise resolved to rewhich are necessary features of its control of ments in operation, in order to prevent des the Upper Nile regions, and indeed steps have been already taken in London for the occupa-

> Emperor Menelek, however, is not likely to submit quietly to the infraction of the stipulations of his treaty with Italy, or to permit the transfer of Kassala and of Massowah to the Anglo-Egyptian Government without a struggle, all the more as he realizes that his action in the matter would enjoy the moral if not the active support of France as well as of Russia, both of which have expressed their opposition to the British occupation of the two places in question. Yet sooner than allow the Abyssinians to hold either Kassala or Massowah England would probably prefer to go to war with the Negus. For Kassala, being within striking distance of the Upper Nile, would in the hands of a foe constitute a standing menace to her operations in that region, while in view of the immense number of Mahometans find that the constitutional difficulties in his way sowah is out of the question. According to an ancient tradition, Mecca and Medina, the two most holy places of Islam, are destined to be some day destroyed by an Abyssinian force, which, according to the prediction, is to set sail from Massowah, and it is for this reason been strained, first by the Sublime Porte and ians from ever getting hold of Massowah. the Negus, the followers of the Prophet throughthe Sepoy mutiny of 1857.

> > Don't forget to remember the hospitals gergrously to-day.

The only drawback to the success of the holiday season this year appears to be the inability of riders of the bicycle to indulge in their favorite sport on account of the clogging of streets and roads with snow

Herrmann rode on the top wave of profesional success during the most of his career. taking in money in a perpetual golden stream. but he left hardly enough to pay for the floral anchors and other reassuring emblems which decorated his funeral, and not as much as he has frequently taken in in a single night. He was of liberal and giving spirit, and his beneficiaries may rise up and call him blessed, if his heirs-at-law do not.

The shipment of cotton from San Francisco to Japan and China indicates the direction which the bulk of that commodity produced by

If the good intentions of Spain toward Cuba expressed by Canovas had materialized earlier they might have prevented the present and preceding insurrections. It is too late now to proclaim them, except as a Ministerial exercise in the declaration of generous sentiments. They can have no effect on the Cubans, and resume office. In consequence, General Petroff, will not change the opinion which is universal the ablest and most patriotic soldier in Bul- outside of Spain that the Island ought to be

> Brooklynites are going to get the best of the consolidation bargain, if after paying their taxes next December they do not have to pay any more until October, 1899.

Then taxation will be increased, in order to give Kentucky lynchings, in destroying old murthe Prince a larger income, to grant each of his | derers, make new ones. The ranks of the homichildren an independent income, and-though cide are always kept full there. The mob at tradition of the Commonwealth, which asserts the right of one man to kill another whenever he sees fit. Most of those who composed it are likely to be lynched themselves in due season, the whirligig of time thus bringing in its revenges in the bluegrass region as elsewhere.

Gas at 44 cents a thousand feet is nearly reversal of that policy, and demand for repay- as cheap as daylight. That is the present cost ment of her past disbursements, will probably of its production, according to Count Jermanowski, who knows more about the subject than who purvey it will not let the children of light who consume it have it at that price, nor anything like it, so long as they can procure chartered authority for their extortions. cities abroad make their own gas and supply their inhabitants at cost, and more are preparing to do so. That is what New-York will do one of these days, but in the interval must stand on perpetual guard against the rapacity of the companies, which is an old story here as elsewhere, the latter commonly having much the best of it.

It has been several years since New-York had such seasonable weather at Christmas time. The novelty of snow-covered ground at the beginning of the holiday season was keenly appreciated, specially when it was accompanied with such bright, crisp weather as prevailed on Friday.

Pugilism is a poor business, measured by its pecuniary returns and the use that is commonly made of them. Most of its practitioners die penniless, broken-down drunkards long before their time. The greater the amount of money their practice has brought them the swifter their collapse and ruin. Here is the redoubtable John L. in a poor debtors' court, putting in a plea of destitution against the claim of a florist who has decked him out with boutonnieres and supplied him with funeral emblems to the tune of three hundred-odd dollars, and trying to explain to the satisfaction of the Court what he has done with all the large sums of money which have come into his hands. They have vanished with the rose of yesterday and the flame of the extinguished lamp, beyond his or his suitor's power to whistle them back, illustrating anew the force of the adage that the pugilist and his money are soon parted and not easily brought together again.

The head of one of our city departments is of the opinion that it would be beneath his dignity if he should make his official rounds on a bicycle, and he believes that the city should supply him with a horse and coupé. What odd ideas of dignity still prevail in some quarters!

Liberia is determined to dispute the naval supremacy of England, and has a lively cockboat in commission which blazes away at every thing British in sight. Britannia, which erstwhile needed no bulwark, no towers along her steep, may come to require them unless the peppery little African republic can be placated in some way. A Liberian Armada in British waters would wake up the drowsy old Cinque Ports with a vengeance, and that is what it may come to if matters go on at the present pace. They should submit their differences to her steep, may come to require them unless the

PERSONAL.

The Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler will celebrate the seventy-fifth anniversary of his birth on Jan-

General Ponzio Valla has just been dismissed from his office of Regent of the Italian Ministry facts of his disgrace are interesting. King Humbert, soon after the marriage of his son to Princess Hélène of Montenegro, caused to be presented to the members of the present Cabinet, as well as to former Ministers, beautifully bound copies of the history of Montenegro. Signor Crispt seized the opportunity to beg General Ponzio Valla to secure for him an interview with the King. The to secure for him an interview with the king. The interview was granted, and Crispi, appearing at the Quirinal, is said to have used violent language to King Humbert while attempting to denounce the plots of which the ex-Premist believed himself to be the victim. King Humbert listened quietly, and, without making any reoly, insulred after the health of his former President of the Council and gave the signal for him to withdraw. The disgrace of General Ponzio Valia followed upon the heels of this interview.

The Rev. Thomas Nelson Ayres, who left the Episcopal ministry some time ago and joined the Roman Catholic Church, was ordained to the Catholic priesthood on Sunday in New-Orleans

Professor Max Müller says in the current num-"Cosmopolis" that he remembers the post Uhland at Leipsic as a little, old wrinkled man, who was very shy and retiring. Once some stu-dents marched to the poet's house, sang some of his songs and cheered him, and Uhland came to the window, but he was too timid to say a word. General Bradley T. Johnson, of Baltimere, is to

deliver a series of lectures on Cuba in Washington and the principal cities of the South. Mrs. Anna Hanson Dorsey, a well-known writer on Catholic subjects, died at her home in Washingion on Friday, at the age of eighty-two years, Some time ago the University of Notre Dame, Indiana, bestowed upon her the Lastare medal. She was the author of about thifty books.

The parishioners of the Rev. Dr. George Leon Walker, of Hartford, Conn., gave him a loving-cup on Christmas Day. "While still unable to speak." says "The Courant," "Dr. Walker has gained steadily, though slowly, since his return to Hart steadily, though slowly, since his feture to mark-ford. He is now able to read for a few minutes at a time, and he is keenly interested in the events of the day, both National and local as re-ported in our daily press. He was greatly touched by this gift from old friends and parishioners."

The transfer of the body of Pasteur from Notre Dame Cathedral to the magnificent tomb which has en erected in the Pasteur Institute in the Rue Dutot, took place yesterday. Very few invitations to attend the ceremony had been sont out as the friends of Pasteur desired the removal to be private, and also because there was little room in the chamber leading to the crypt where the body of the dead scientist will permanently repose.

Dr. Isainh R. Sexton, of Sparta, Mich., is one of the thirty-three survivors of the War of 1812.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The Christmas number of "Dixie." of Atlanta, Ga., is not only handsome typographically, but 18 filled with useful and timely articles relating to the industrial progress and development of the

"Does your poetry pay""
"Well, it just keeps the wolf from the door."
"I suppose you read it to him."—(Phil May's lilustrated Annual.

At a recent meeting of Anglican churchmen in St. James's Hall, London, resolutions were adopted calling upon the Pan-Anglican Conference that is to meet in London next summer to condema evolution. But inasmuch as the new Archbishop of Canterbury, who will preside over the conference, has just been confirmed as Archbishop in spite of a protest lodged a ainst his confirmation on the ground that he believes in evolution, the inference is not likely to take any action in the

A book on bicycle etiquette has just been published. When a heavy carrier's wagen runs into a bicyclist and punctures his golf stockings, the rider may speak to the driver without the formality of an introduction.—(Tit-Bits.

A new almanac among the many annuals is one published by the United States Life Insurance Company, and arranged by William T. Shandon, the actuary. It is coupled with the Christmas number of "The Ingleside," a monthly publication by Mr, Standen, for gratuitous distribution, containing short stories, sketches, etc. The almanac part to practically limited to the calendar pages.

Critic-This joke of yours about the savage den heing charmed by having a brass band put around his neck is very old. Humorist-Yes; but you know this is a new dog.— (Chicago Record.

Bishop White (Episcopal), of Indiana, recently said that the younger clergy "have an inordinate longing for the most attractive parish possible," and that "they are led by the higher criticism to doubt more of the Bible than they believed this Bishop Laurence (Episcopal) of Massachusetts, replies: "From an intimate knowledge, during twelve years, of a body of young men preparing for or just in holy orders, I am glad to say that in preparation and efficiency I believe they the superiors, of any class of men in any calling

A man was up before the Judge the other da, for nan was up before the Jungs the other al. or ng coal. The railroad detective said that he it the fellow in a coal car, but the man said he was only sleeping there because his wife cocked him out and he had no money to go to el. "Pretty hard bed, wasn't it?" asked the y. "Oh, no, sir," he answered, "it was set to And the Judge was so struck by the joke he let him go. "Buffalo Enquirer. Judge. Judge, "Oh, no. sir," he answered, coal," And the Judge was so struck that he let him go.—(Buffaio Enquirer

The demolition of the Palais de l'Industrie to make way for the buildings of the Paris Exposition of 1900 is very much regretted by the artists who anybody else. But the children of this world exhibit at the Salon, held in that famous building in the Champs Elysées every May and June, and also by the directors of the various organizations that have held their annual meetings or exhibitions in it. Edouard Detaille, president of the Society of French Artists, and M. de Juigné, president of the Horse Show Association, advocate the erectica on the level space in the Place du Carrousel of temporary buildings, in which the Salon, Horse Show and other exhibitions may be held until the completion of the two new palaces in the Champs Grocer-Is there any butter in the tub, there, for

frs. Styles? Grocer's Boy-Only one pound, sir. "That's too bad." "Oh, I don't know; I guess it's as good as you ever end them."—(Yonkers Statesman.

Prayer: Sunday, January 3, sermons on lamentations: Monday, humiliation and thanksgiving; Tuesday, the Church universal and prayer for the spirit; Wednesday, nations and their rulers; Thursday, foreign missions; Friday, home missions; Saturday, families and schools.

The following is the programme for the Week of

Chronological Comfort.—"It's glad Oi om," said Mr. Rafferty, "thot Oi'm not shuperstitious."

"Phwy" inquired Mr. Dolan.

"Oi'd be unaisy about the year thot's comin', Mebbe ye've noticed it yerself."

"Noticed phwat?"

"That the firsht ay January comes an a Froiday,"
"Be the powers, thot's dishquietin'. But let's be thankful it don't fall an the t'irteent ay the month."

—(Washington Star.

Indications are that the underground trolley sys-

before it will work satisfactorily in winter weather.

W. J. Ingram, a practical and successful farmer, who lives near Byron, Ga., has a cheap and simple method of protecting his corn from weevils and rats. He scatters Jerusalem oak weed through his corn as it is gathered and put in his crib in the shuck, and the above-named pests let it severely alone. The corn does not acquire any objectionable odor or taste from the weeds.—(Baltimore Sun.

An Indianapolis paper proudly mentions the fact

that meat is no longer fried in the State of Indiana. Mrs. Bray-I never saw more perfect acting than

Miss Spot's at that amateur performanc.

Mr. Bray-She wasn't in the cast, was she"

Mrs. Bray-No; she sat in the front seat and looked as though she enjoyed it.—(Comic Cuts. The student of Wabash College, Crawfordsville,

Ind., who stole one of Dr. Lyman Abbott's sermons to use as an oration in an oratorical contest, was marked below the other contestants on his subject matter, but the judges awarded him the prize for his fine delivery. It is, indeed, a fortunate college which can boast of young men who can write beiter than Lyman Abbott. But perhaps the plagiarist spoiled the brilliant Brooklyn preacher's sermon by trying to improve it.